

(depending on type of injection well);
and for States: quarterly and annually.
Estimated Annual Burden: 383,449
hours.

**Agency PRA Clearance Requests
Completed by OMB**

None received since the last Federal
Register notice.

Send comments on the above
abstract(s) to:

Patricia Minami, PM-223, U.S.
Environmental Protection Agency,
Information and Regulatory Systems
Division, 401 M Street, SW.,
Washington, DC 20460,
and

Rick Otis, Office of Management and
Budget, Office of Information and
Regulatory Affairs, New Executive
Office Building, 726 Jackson Place,
NW., Washington, DC 20503.

Dated: May 12, 1987.

Odelia Funke,

*Acting Director, Information and Regulatory
Systems Division.*

[FR Doc. 87-11266 Filed 5-15-87; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-M

[FRL-3202-9]

**Sole Source Designation of the Cross
Valley Aquifer, Snohomish County and
King County, WA**

AGENCY: Environmental Protection
Agency.

ACTION: Notice of final determination.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to section 1424(e) of
the Safe Drinking Water Act, the
Administrator of the U.S. Environmental
Protection Agency has determined that
the Cross Valley Aquifer in Snohomish
County and King County, Washington is
the sole or principal source of drinking
water for the Cross Valley area, and
that the aquifer, if contaminated, would
create a significant hazard to public
health. As a result of this action, Federal
financially assisted projects constructed
in the designated area will be subject to
EPA review to ensure that these projects
are designed and constructed so that
they do not create a significant hazard
to public health.

EFFECTIVE DATE: This determination
shall be promulgated for purposes of
judicial review at 1:00 p.m. eastern time
on June 1, 1987.

ADDRESS: The data upon which these
findings are based are available to the
public and may be inspected during
normal business hours at the
Environmental Protection Agency,

Region 10 Library, 1200 Sixth Avenue,
Seattle, Washington and the Snohomish
Public Library, First and Cedar,
Snohomish, Washington.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
Steven Roy at (206) 442-2118 or FTS
399-2118.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is
hereby given that pursuant to section
1424(e) of the Safe Drinking Water Act
(42 U.S.C., 300f, 300h-3(e), Pub. L. 93-
523), the U.S. Environmental Protection
Agency (EPA) has determined that the
Cross Valley Aquifer located in
Snohomish County and King County,
Washington, is the sole or principal
source of drinking water for much of the
Cross Valley Water Association, Inc.
service area and adjoining areas.
Pursuant to section 1424(e), Federal
financially assisted projects,
constructed in this area, will be subject
to EPA review.

I. Background

Section 1424(e) of the Safe Drinking
Water Act states: "If the Administrator
determines, on his own initiative or
upon petition, that an area has an
aquifer which is the sole or principal
drinking water source for the area and
which if contaminated, would create a
significant hazard to public health, he
shall publish notice of that
determination in the Federal Register.
After the publication of such notice, no
commitment for Federal financial
assistance (through a grant, contract,
loan guarantee, or otherwise) may be
entered into for any project which the
Administrator determines may
contaminate such aquifer through a
recharge zone so as to create a
significant hazard to public health, but a
commitment for Federal financial
assistance may, if authorized under
another provision of the law, be entered
into to plan or design the project to
assure that it will not so contaminate
the aquifer."

On July 29, 1983, the Mount Forest
Protection Association and the Cross
Valley Water Association, Inc.
submitted a petition requesting that the
Administrator of the EPA designate the
aquifer underlying the Cross Valley
Water Association service area as the
sole drinking water source for the area.
Notice of this petition and a request for
public comment was published in the
Federal Register on September 15, 1983.
In response to public comments and
after analyzing additional information,
the EPA Regional Office staff modified
the boundary to coincide with the
aquifer boundary rather than with the
Water Association's service area
boundary. A Federal Register notice was

published on October 17, 1984, stating
that (1) the Regional Office is proposing
to recommend to the Administrator that
the Cross Valley Aquifer be designated
as a sole source aquifer, (2) a support
document summarizing the bases for
this recommendation (and describing
the modified boundary) is available for
review, (3) public comments are being
requested, and (4) a hearing will be held
if interest is expressed by the public.
The hearing was subsequently cancelled
due to lack of interest. The public
comment period remained open until
December 28, 1984. Public comments are
discussed in Part V.

II. Basis for Determination

Among the determinations which the
Administrator must make in connection
with the designation of an area under
section 1424(e) are: (1) Whether the
aquifer is the area's sole or principal
source of water supply, and (2) whether,
if contaminated, a significant hazard to
public health would result.

Based on the information available to
this Agency, EPA has made the
following findings, which are the bases
for the determination noted above:

1. The Cross Valley Aquifer is the
principal source of drinking water for
approximately 11,400 residents of the
Cross Valley area in Snohomish County
and King County. Approximately 77.6
per cent of drinking water used in the
proposed area is supplied by the aquifer.
There is no existing alternative drinking
water source or combination of sources
which could replace the aquifer should it
become contaminated.

2. Because ground-water
contamination can be difficult or
impossible to reverse and because the
aquifer in this area is the principal
source of drinking water for the area's
residents, contamination of the aquifer
could pose a significant hazard to public
health.

**III. Description of the Cross Valley
Aquifer**

The Cross Valley Aquifer is located in
the Puget Sound lowland in the State of
Washington, between Puget Sound and
the Cascade Mountains. The 40 square
mile aquifer is mostly situated in
Snohomish County but extends south
into northern King County. The northern
and eastern boundaries of the aquifer lie
close to the Snohomish River flood
plain. To the south, the aquifer is
approximately bounded by the county
line.

Most of the Cross Valley area is an
undulant drift plain with a north-south
texture that is the result of glacial
sculpturing. The subsurface geology, to a

depth of about 300 feet, is fairly well defined. At the surface is a mantle, up to 75 feet thick, of glacial till (hardpan). Below the till is a region-wide deposit of outwash sand and gravel with moderate permeability. This unit has been named the Esperance Sand by the U.S. Geological Survey. Below the Esperance Sand is a more complex sequence of clay and firmly cemented gravels that form a till. Information is meager on the extent and hydraulic characteristics of these deposits, but it is known that some permeable zones exist in the deeper section. Beneath the deeper glacial deposits lies bedrock composed of marine sediments and basalts.

Most wells in the area tap the unconfined Esperance Sand unit which is recharged by direct infiltration of precipitation. The Esperance Sand is generally capable of supplying yields up to 300 gpm from properly constructed wells. There is no water of regional importance in the bedrock. Available information indicates that the ground-water flows generally in a southerly direction in the main body of the aquifer. However, around the perimeter, the flow is toward the edge of the aquifer. The ground-water table is at an elevation of about 350 feet above mean sea level, which indicates that, depending on the land surface elevation, the ground water might be as deep as 200 feet below ground surface in the higher areas. In some areas the ground water is found perched above the regional water table.

There is no streamflow source zone associated with the Cross Valley Aquifer. The aquifer is recharged by downward percolation of precipitation on the plateau surface. Contamination from any surface or subsurface source can enter the aquifer by the same route. Potential sources of contamination include septic tanks, surface runoff from residential, commercial, and light industrial zones, and accidental spills or leaks of hazardous materials.

IV. Project Review

When EPA publishes this determination for a sole or principal drinking water source, the consequence is that no commitment for Federal financial assistance may be made if EPA finds that the Federal financially-assisted project may contaminate the aquifer through a recharge zone so as to create a significant hazard to public health. . . . Safe Drinking Water Act section 1424(e), 42 U.S.C. 300h-3(e). Therefore, EPA will review Federal financially assisted projects to determine potential impacts on the aquifer, as specified by section 1424(e) of the Act. In some cases, proposed

Federally-assisted projects may also be analyzed in an "Environmental Impact Statement" ("EIS"), under the National Environmental Policy Act ("NEPA"), 42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(C). All EISs, as well as any other proposed Federal actions affecting an EPA program or responsibility, are required by Federal law (under the so-called "NEPA/309" process)¹ to be reviewed and commented upon by the EPA Administrator.

Therefore, to streamline EPA's review of the possible environmental impacts on designated aquifers, when an action is analyzed in an EIS, the two reviews will be consolidated, and both authorities will be cited. The EPA review (under section 1424(e), Safe Drinking Water Act) of Federal financially-assisted projects potentially affecting sole or principal source aquifers, will be included in the EPA review (under the "NEPA/309" process) of any EIS accompanying the same Federally-assisted project. The letter transmitting EPA's comments on the final EIS to the lead agency will be the vehicle for informing the lead agency of EPA's actions under section 1424(e).

V. Discussion of Public Comments

Three comment letters were received regarding EPA Region 10's proposal to recommend designation of the Cross Valley Sole Source Aquifer. Two of the commenters supported designation. A third commenter believed that insufficient information exists to designate the aquifer as a sole source. This commenter also stated that with designation of this aquifer as a precedent, much of the till/Esperance Sand upland areas in the Puget Sound area could be designated as sole source aquifer areas, and that this could result in limiting development in such areas.

EPA, however, has determined that there is an adequate basis for designation. Available geologic and water supply data have provided an understanding of the nature and extent of the aquifer area. These data have also allowed EPA to determine that 77.6 per cent of the water used by the population of the area is drawn from the aquifer. Designation of additional sole source aquifers in upland areas around Puget Sound may occur in the future, but only if criteria regarding dependency on ground water resources and availability of alternative water sources are met. Sole source aquifer designation has not limited development in any previously

designated areas of Region 10. EPA has not used its veto authority to halt any projects, nor have any projects been cancelled by their sponsors in response to EPA requests for project modifications. EPA has closely cooperated with state and local agencies when conducting project reviews.

VI. Summary

Today's action only affects the Cross Valley Aquifer in Snohomish and King Counties. This action provides a review process to insure that necessary ground-water protection measures are incorporated into Federal financially-assisted projects.

Dated: May 4, 1987.

Robie G. Russell,
Regional Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, Region 10.

[FR Doc. 87-11257 Filed 5-15-87; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-M

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

Agency Information Collection Submitted to the Office of Management and Budget for Clearance

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has submitted to the Office of Management and Budget the following information collection package for clearance in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35).

Type: Extension of 3067-0106.

Title: Flooded Property Purchase Program.

Abstract: Section 1362 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (Pub. L. 90-488) as amended (42 U.S.C. 4103), authorizes FEMA to purchase severely or repetitively damaged insured properties to reduce future Federal disaster costs. The forms will be used to collect data which determines eligibility, funding priorities and cost effectiveness.

Type of Respondents: Individuals or households, State or local governments, Farms, Businesses or other for-profit, Non-profit institutions, Small businesses or organizations.

Number of respondents: 165.

Burden Hours: 2,475.

Frequency of Recordkeeping or Reporting: Semi-annually.

Copies of the above information collection request and supporting documentation can be obtained by calling or writing the FEMA Clearance Officer, Linda Shiley, (202) 646-2624, 500 C. Street, SW., Washington, DC 20472.

¹ 42 U.S.C. 7609 requires EPA to conduct this review. The "309" in "NEPA/309" is derived from the original source of this general requirement: Section 309 of the Clean Air Act.